



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS  
Washington, D.C. 20231  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/831,845	04/01/1997	BARTLEY H. CALDER	P2167/SUN1P1	9132

22434 7590 05/22/2002

BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS LLP  
P.O. BOX 778  
BERKELEY, CA 94704-0778

EXAMINER

BULLOCK JR, LEWIS ALEXANDER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2151

DATE MAILED: 05/22/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

TR

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/831,845

Applicant(s)

CALDER ET AL.

Examiner

Lewis A. Bullock, Jr.

Art Unit

2151

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 February 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over GOSLING (US 6,052,732).

As to claim 1, GOSLING teaches a computer-implemented framework for associating data (object) with a command object (viewer) wherein the data is associated with an application (user interface control program / user's web access program), the computer-implemented framework comprising: a data handler mechanism (class loader / inter-computer link control program); a data retriever mechanism (objects directory / disc directory or catalog / objects); and a mapping mechanism (viewer library) (col. 2, lines 1-16; col. 4, lines 20-42; col. 6, lines 27-51; col. 7, lines 10-26; col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 15; col. 9, lines 21-25; col. 21, line 60 – col. 23, line 33). However, GOSLING does not explicitly mention that the data handler mechanism allows use of new command objects without modifying the application. GOSLING does teach that invention allows object viewers unknown to the user's web access program to be dynamically used and added to the system in a viewer library for the user (col. 2, lines 1-62). It would be obvious that this dynamic loading does not modifying the users web

access program since the viewer library is changed by the addition not the web access program.

As to claim 2, GOSLING teaches the downloading of data and binding such data to a command object (col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 15). It would be obvious that since the handle is initially received prior to the body that the data is a stream of bytes over the network.

As to claim 3, GOSLING teaches that the two computer systems have different computer platforms and a variety of operating systems (col. 4, lines 43-54). It would be obvious that that there would have to exist a mechanism for converting the data from one format understandable by one platform to another in order for data to be processed and interpreted for viewing.

As to claim 4, GOSLING teaches the server computer system is a Sun Microsystems computer (col. 4, lines 47-48). It would be obvious that since the data object and the command object are retrieved from the server computer system and since it is well known in the art that a Sun system is formulated in Java that the data object and command object are created in the Java programming language.

As to claim 5, GOSLING teaches the data is text data (col. 6, lines 36-50).

As to claim 6, GOSLING teaches the data handler is arranged to receive a request from the application, to bind the data to the command object, and to return the command object to the application (col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 15; col. 9, lines 21-25).

As to claim 7, GOSLING teaches that the two computer systems have different computer platforms and a variety of operating systems (col. 4, lines 43-54). It would be obvious that that there would have to exist a mechanism for converting the data from one format understandable by one platform to another in order for data to be processed and interpreted for viewing.

As to claim 8, GOSLING teaches the mapping mechanism includes a look-up table (listing) arranged to associate the command object with the data (col. 8, lines 3-15).

As to claim 9, GOSLING teaches a computer implemented method for associating data (object) with a command object (viewer) in response to a request from an application (user interface control program / user's web access program), the method comprising: accessing the data through an interface (class loader / inter-computer link control program) in response to the request from the application; accessing a mapping mechanism (viewer library) which is independent of the interface but in communication with the interface to locate a command object that is appropriate for the data; obtaining the command object; binding the command object to the data;

and returning the command object to the application (col. 2, lines 1-16; col. 4, lines 20-42; col. 6, lines 27-51; col. 7, lines 10-26; col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 15; col. 9, lines 21-25; col. 21, line 60 – col. 23, line 33). However, GOSLING does not explicitly mention that the interface allows use of new command objects without modifying the application. GOSLING does teach that invention allows object viewers unknown to the user's web access program to be dynamically used and added to the system in a viewer library for the user (col. 2, lines 1-62). It would be obvious that this dynamic loading does not modifying the users web access program since the viewer library is changed by the addition not the web access program.

As to claim 10, GOSLING teaches that the two computer systems have different computer platforms and a variety of operating systems (col. 4, lines 43-54). It would be obvious that that there would have to exist a mechanism for converting the data from one format understandable by one platform to another in order for data to be processed and interpreted for viewing.

As to claim 11, GOSLING teaches the server computer system is a Sun Microsystems computer (col. 4, lines 47-48). It would be obvious that since the data object and the command object are retrieved from the server computer system and since it is well known in the art that a Sun system is formulated in Java that the data object and command object are created in the Java programming language.

As to claim 12, GOSLING teaches the downloading of data and binding such data to a command object (col. 7, line 57 – col. 8, line 15). It would be obvious that since the handle is initially received prior to the body that the data is a stream of bytes over the network.

As to claim 13, GOSLING teaches operating on the data using the command object (viewing the object) (col. 9, lines 21-25).

As to claim 14-15, GOSLING teaches the command object is selected from a set of command objects associated with a command list (listing within the viewer library) and accessing the command list through the interface (col. 8, lines 3-15).

As to claims 16-20, reference is made to a computer program product which corresponds to the method of claims 9-11, 13, and 14 and is therefore met by the rejection of claims 9-11, 13, and 14 above. Claim 16 also details the mapping mechanism is not a part of the application. GOSLING teaches the mapping mechanism is not part of the application (figure 2, viewer library is on server also).

As to claim 21, GOSLING teaches the command object (viewer) is obtained by the mapping mechanism (viewer library) based substantially on the data (handle) without an external input from a user of the application (col. 7, line 56 – col. 8, line 15; col. 2, lines 43-59).

As to claim 22, GOSLING teaches the command object (viewer) is obtained by the mapping mechanism (viewer library) based substantially on the data (handle) without directly involving the application (col. 7, line 56 – col. 8, line 15; col. 2, lines 43-59).

As to claim 26, GOSLING teaches the mapping mechanism (viewer library) and the data handler mechanism (class loader / inter-computer link control program) are separately maintained (fig 3).

As to claim 27, GOSLING teaches that the client system and the server system are two different computer platforms (col. 4, lines 43-54). It would be obvious then that the application and class loader are the specific to one another since they are on the same system while the viewer library is not specific to the application since it is on a different system.

As to claims 23 and 24, refer to claims 1 and 26 for rejection. However, claim 23 further details the data handler mechanism is independent and interfacing with a plurality of applications. GOSLING teaches the client system may be a variety of different computer platforms and a variety of operating systems (col. 4, lines 52-55). Multitasking operating systems having a executing a plurality of applications are well known in the art and therefore would be obvious in view of the teachings of GOSLING.



As to claim 25, GOSLING teaches the mapping mechanism (viewer library) is not a component of the data handler mechanism (class loader / inter-computer link control program) (fig 3).

***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 9, 16, and 23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***How to Contact the Examiner:***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Lewis A. Bullock, Jr. whose voice telephone number is (703) 305-0439. A voice mail service is also available at this number.

- ☐ All responses sent by U.S. Mail should be mailed to:  
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231
- ☐ Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park Two, 2021 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist). All hand-delivered responses will be handled and entered by the docketing personnel. Please do not hand deliver responses directly to the Examiner.

---

**IMPORTANT CHANGE IN PTO FAX POLICY:**

- ☐ AFTER-FINAL faxes must be signed and sent to: (703) 746-7238.
- ☐ OFFICIAL faxes must be signed and sent to: (703) 746-7239.
- ☐ NON OFFICIAL faxes should not be signed, please send to: (703) 746-7240.

All OFFICIAL faxes will be handled and entered by the docketing personnel. The date of entry will correspond to the actual FAX reception date unless that date is a Saturday, Sunday, or a Federal Holiday within the District of Columbia, in which case the official date of receipt will be the next business day. The application file will be promptly forwarded to the Examiner unless the application file must be sent to another area of the Office, e.g., Finance Division for fee charging, etc.

Art Unit: 2151

To avoid ongoing Washington D.C. area mail processing delays, the Examiner requests that Applicant direct all communications to the PTO by fax. All incoming faxes are securely stored on PTO computers that are dedicated to fax reception. If you send a fax, please do not send duplicate papers via U.S. mail.

---

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

Lewis A. Bullock, Jr.

Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2151

Normal Flex work schedule: Monday-Friday

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "St. John Courtemay III", is positioned above the printed name.

ST. JOHN COURTEMAY III  
PRIMARY EXAMINER